

Sitolo 4	store, shop	-gula	buy
Katundu 1	luggage	-gulitsa	sell
Thebulo	table	-panga	make, fabricate
Mpando	chair	-manga	tie, bind, build
Chinthu	thing, object	-masula	untie
Ndalama	money	-konza	repair, prepare
Chovala	clothes, garment	-yamba	begin, start
Mwamuna	man, husband	-leka	stop, desist

Ndani? Who? Ndani ali munyumba? — Sindidziwa

Ndani ali kusewera pakhomo?

Chifukwa chiyani? Why? Chifukwa chiyani simugwira ntchito?

Ana sapita kusukulu chifukwa chiyani?

Chifukwa because Sindingathe kalima chifukwa ndilibe khasu.

Ana sapita kusukulu chifukwa tilibe ndalama.

SEPARATE PRONOUNS: Besides the personal pronouns joined to the verb as subject-prefixes, here are other pronouns used separately. They reinforce the identity of a person or show some contrast between two different persons.

1 Ine I, me	Bambo ndi mayi ali bwino, koma ine iyayi.
2 Iwe you	Mwana iwe, usawere ndi mpeni! (Mwanawe...)
3 Iye he, him	Ine ndikupita kusukulu, koma iye akupita kusitiro.
1 Ife we, us	Ife tili ndi zovala, koma iye alibe.
2 Inu you	Ana inu, mukuchita chiyani m'nyumba umo?
3 Iwo they	Inu mungathe kupita, koma iwo iyayi.

ADVERBS: Ndithu really, indeed Ndili bwino ndithu.

Ndithu, sindipita ku Lilongwe.

Pang'ono a little: Akudziwa Chichewa pang'ono. Ali bwino pang'ono.

Ndili ndi ndalama pang'ono; koma sindigula kanthu.

Kwambiri much: Musatsegule chitseko kwambiri!

very: Ndili bwino kwambiri.

Pang'onopang'ono little by little: Pang'onopang'ono mudziwa Chichewa.

slowly: Tsegulani chitseko pang'onopang'ono!

Msanga quickly: Pitani msanga ku Lilongwe! Mangani msanga katundu!

Sinupeza ntchito msanga pano.

Kaya! I don't know! Ali bwanji? kaya! Bambo akupita kuti? Kaya!

What about...? Ine ndili bwino ndithu. Kaya inu!

THE VERB: Whenever the subject is a noun, the verb still takes a pronoun prefix: Bambo ali kuti? Ana ali bwanji?

Since we have six classes of nouns, the pronoun-prefix must correspond to the class of the noun subject:

Sing. Pl.			
1 A-	A-	Mwana ali munyumba.	Katundu ali musitiro.
2 U-	I-	Mpeni uli pathebulo.	Mpando uli pakhomo.
3 Chi-	Zi-	Chingwe chili mudengu.	Chimanga chili munkhokwe.
4 I-	Zi-	Nyumba ili kuti?	Ndalama zili pampando.
5 Li-	A-	Khasu lili kumunda.	Thebulo lili munyumba.
6 U-	A-	Uta uli pankhokwe.	Ufa uli mudengu.

These verbal prefixes are called "Concordial Prefixes." Now we understand better the importance of identifying the class of every new noun. All the words (verbs or adjectives) which follow the noun, take a prefix which must agree with the class of that particular noun.

Go back to the vocabulary contained in the previous lesson, and build up a short sentence with every single noun (question and answer), first in the singular form, then the plural:

"Where is the man?... the tree?... the string... etc."
 "Where are the people?... the trees?... etc."

- Who can untie the luggage? I don't want to cut the string.
- She has no husband, but she has children.
- What are you making, a chair or a table?
- I must stop the work, because I am not well.
- Why don't you buy some clothes? —Sorry, I have no money.
- You children, start the work quickly! What are you doing there?
- We cannot buy anything, because he does not want to open the store.
- Don't forget to repair the chairs: they are in front of the house.
- You are going to school, because you have money; but I have not.
- Don't play with the things (which) are on the table!
- Father is building a garner outside. But mother is in the garden.
- Where does he want to build the store? I don't know, but you know.
- I leave a little money on the table; you can buy some clothes.
- We children, we don't know (how) to make a table; but he does.
- Sell the maize, and little by little you (will) make -peza money.

Proverb: Pang'onopang'ono ndi mtolo.